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SLIGO IRON WORKS,
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Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143.

CITY ITEMS.

To get a Pure Article

Of soda-Ash, Potash, or anything in the Patent Medicine line, remember, the place to get them is at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Medicines.

That received Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, Barnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the Hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Pittock has the stamps of foreign countries, used in their several postal systems, which are at once objects of interest to curiosity hunters. They are offered for sale in such quantities as may be desired.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This ever welcome periodical for August, has been laid on our table by Mr. MINER. It is a good number, containing the usual amount of war literature, travels and novels.

Recent Rains and Floods.—Railroad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred on the Ohio Central Railroad on Friday last, resulting in the death of eight, and the wounding of twenty two persons. The passengers on the train were principally discharged soldiers of the 17th Ohio, on their way home. At a distance of seventeen miles from Dolumbus, while moving at full speed, one of the forward truck wheels of the engine broke, and in spite of all efforts to reverse motion and to put the brakes down, the engine went plunging forward, the pilot tearing into the ground, stopping everything suddenly, and crushing the cars together. Six soldiers, who were standing on the platforms were instantly killed. Two others were also killed. Many of the wounded are badly injured. The soldiers had been ordered off the platforms, but they would not comply, and when the broken wheel was noticed, the brakesmen could not get to the brakes. Hence the accident. No one inside the cars was injured.

Another accident occurred Thursday night last on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The sudden rise in a creek thirty miles from Cincinnati washed away a bridge seventeen feet long, the engine was precipitated into the gap.

Two young ladies named Letitie McIntyre and Lizzie Vittitoe prevented an accident on the Nashville Railroad, near Elizabethtown, on Wednesday. The tremendous rains had washed a bridge and a portion of the track away. The young ladies walked about a mile down the track and stopped a crowded passenger train: which otherwise would have been thrown into the wreck of the bridge.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Mercer County.

NORTH LIBERTY, Mercer County, Pa., July 24,
Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

You request information about crops. I can give you pretty correct information with regard to this locality, viz, the southeastern corner of Mercer county, a little more than a mile from the lines of Lawrence and Butler counties. The Wheat crop between late frosts, weavil and rust, will not be over a half crop; much of that poor quality. Oats now safe, will yield very abundantly. Rye a good crop. Barley, very little sown but good. Hay, the largest crop for many years. Corn and potatoes give a good prospect for a very large yield. Apples and Peaches next to none. Beans, scarcely any cultivated. Grapes, next to none planted. On the whole, the prospects are good for a full average of a good crop. The make of butter over the average, while the now assured certainty of good fall pasture will increase the yield. More anon.

Yours, respectfully, OBSERVER.

P. S.—These remarks will apply more particularly to the country twelve or fifteen miles around this place, which will include parts of Mercer, Lawrence and Butler counties. Wheat in Venango also badly injured.

Beaver County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial,
BEAVER, PA., July 24, 1865.

The wheat crop in this sandy region is nearly all gathered in. It stood thick on the ground and is well filled. Oats—A large amount was sowed and is now being cut and put into shock. They also stood thick on the ground and are well filled and will greatly exceed an average crop. Meadows remarkably heavy—pasture very abundant—corn in good order, look as slick as moles, and give plenty of nails. Corn and Potatoes—a large amount of each was planted in this locality, as well as every place else. They look remarkably fine and promise an abundant yield. The late copious rains with which we have been visited have to some extent retarded the ingathering of the harvest, but is doing wonders in invigorating and hurrying forward the growing crops.

The fly, rust, bug, and cut-worm croakers sing mum—having nothing to say on the subject of short crops. Cherries, gooseberries, currants, and other early fruits, which are now nearly all plucked off, were perhaps about average. Apples very scarce. Peaches not plenty. Grapes, although not abundant on the vines, are growing tremendously large and thrifty. One grape found in the nursery of Nimrod Pumphery, of this place, measured three inches in circumstances and has not yet apparently come near to its full growth. Who can beat this grape?

M. S.

FROM NOBLESTOWN.

A Row—A Soldier and some Irishmen in a Fight—a Victory and Retreat, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial,

July 22d, 1865.—As we passed through the village of Noblestown a day or two since, we found the citizens all excitement in consequence of a hub-bub which had just ended. It seems that as a soldier was leading his horse down street, he was accosted by an Irish railroad laborer, with: "Where are you going with that horse"—Soldier—"To the shop to get it shod"—Irishman—"I can shoe him in 15 minutes myself"—Soldier—(playfully) "I can do better than that, I can shoe him in 5 minutes"—Irishman—"You are a G—d d——d liar." This was more than the soldier had been accustomed to take, so he landed out and knocked him down. The soldier was at once set upon by two or three other Irishmen, who were in company with the first, and were about to receive an unmerciful beating, when five or six soldiers came to his relief, and pitching into the Irish as if taking hash, soon had many rebels, compelled them to retreat. One of the Irish ran to a pipe corner and gave a shrill whistle. This, in less than half a minute, brought a reinforcement of 15 or 20 more. Now was the soldiers time to retreat, which they did in good order, until joined by the citizens, when, after a hotly contested engagement, in which clubs, stones, brickbats, knives, and revolvers were used, the Irish were obliged to succumb. No shots were fired, the revolvers being used only in the "knock down argument;" however, their presence in the hands of the citizens was, no doubt, the means of quelling the tumult.

The Board of License very recently established another grog-shop in the village, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the best part of the community against it—and this is some of the first fruits.

During a terrible rain storm at Leavenworth, Thursday night, the creek running through the southern portion of the city overflowed its banks and carried away two stone bridges, eighteen or twenty houses, horses, wagons and property of all kinds. The loss of life is not yet known. Seven bodies were found this morning. Many were doubtless swept away in the houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly resolved, that there is now opened up to us a field, large and inviting and ripe for the harvest, and the faithful laborers so few, we recommend to our people and churches the fourth Sabbath in July next, or as near that day as possible, as a day when a suitable sermon shall be preached in all our congregations on the subject of a call to the ministry, and special prayer be offered to the Great Head of the Church by all our people, that He would send forth more laborers into the harvest.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1865. NO. 267.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Address of John Minor Botts to the People of Virginia.

PROMINENT REBELS PARDONED.

Cavalry, Infantry and Batteries to be Mustered out.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia.

THE REBELS IN TEXAS.

They Join Maximilian's Standard.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

It is reported that

John Minor Botts

Will soon publish an address to the people of Virginia, urging them to confer through their Legislature, the right of suffrage upon the colored people of that State.

Prominent Rebels Pardoned.

Duff Green, formerly a prominent Democratic politician of Washington, and for some time Public Printer, and Judge Radley, Chancellor of Tennessee, have received pardons.

The War Department has ordered

The Volunteer Cavalry Forces,

Independent of Virginia, to be reduced to two regiments, and in the North Carolina and Middle Departments to one regiment each. The musters out will be by entire regiments. A number also ordered to be mustered out.

Infantry Regiments and Batteries

Are also ordered to be mustered out.

B. F. Hill,

Formerly member of Congress from Georgia, arrived here this morning, with important dispatches from Government from Governor Johnson of that State.

A private letter from Matamoras, written by a gentleman well versed in

Mexican Affairs,

says that since the surrender of Dick Taylor's and Kirby Smith's armies, at least ten thousand rebel officers and men have joined the standard of Maximilian, while very few have enlisted in the Liberal cause. The letter states that all who entered the Liberal service received large bounties in gold, which was the principle incontive to their enlistment.

The Celebrated Ninth Army Corps.

After to-morrow, will cease to exist as an organization, orders having been issued to-day directing the immediate muster out of the last remaining division—the first. This division now numbers seven regiments, among which are the following from the Western States: 16th Ohio; 2d, 8th and 27th Michigan infantry, and 1st Michigan Sharpshooters; and the 37th and 38th Wisconsin. The Commanding General and general staff officers, after being mustered out, are ordered to their respective homes and thence to report by letter to the Adjutant General.

Of the twenty-five thousand

Horses and Mules to be Sold

During the coming month, three thousand five hundred will be disposed of at the following points in Ohio and Indiana, Ohio: Columbiana, August 1st, 100 horses; Salem, August 2d, 100 do; Alliance, August 3d, 200 do; Canton, August 5th, 200 do; Cleveland, August 8th, 1,000 mules; Massillon, August 15th, 200 horses; Crestline, August 17th, 500 mules; Cleveland, August 21st, 200 horses. Indiana: Fort Wayne, August 24th, 1,000 mules. Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken and hardened by exercise. They are gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

It is understood that the Treasury Department considers itself enabled, with the proceeds of the seven-thirty loan now closing, to meet all requisitions upon it down to the meeting of Congress, by which time the Secretary will doubtless be prepared to assist in elaborating the financial policy for the future.

Gen. Lewis B. Parsons,

Of the Quartermaster's Bureau, has signified his intention to resign his commission in both Volunteer and Regular service in the course of next month. General Parsons, before the war, was President of a leading Western Railroad.

Brevet commissions of officers who have rendered meritorious services during the war are being made at the rate of several hundred daily.

All the troops remaining in this Department—about forty thousand in number—will be paid off this week. The amount required to liquidate their claims is over six millions of dollars.

The Fifteen Millions Seven Hundred

From the 1st until the 24th of July inclusive, foot up over sixteen millions of dollars. It is expected that the receipts for the month will exceed twenty millions.

Movement of Government Vessels.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The flagship Hartford, Commander Shufeldt, bearing the flag of Acting Rear Admiral Farragut, H. B. M. S. will probably leave the navy yard on Wednesday for the anchorage off Ellis Island, where she will receive her powder and ordnance stores. She will not leave our waters until the first of August. The practice sloop Savannah is at the wharf at the navy yard undergoing finishing touches preparatory to being put in commission on Saturday.

The Iasco, Lieut. Commander J. S. Thornton, has been ordered to come up to the Navy Yard from the anchorage off the battery. She will be put out of commission. The light draught monitor Saginaw will leave Brooklyn Navy Yard this week for Philadelphia, to be put out of commission and laid up in ordinance.

The Atlantic engine Engineer Corps, sunk by the Merrimack in Hampton Roads opposite Newport News, was raised on Thursday last. The terminal fog of wreck are useless, excepting the great amount of metal. There are vague rumors as to a paymasters safe with $20,000 in specie being somewhere about the wreck.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steam yacht Clara Clarilta left the dock at the foot of Fourteenth street at eight o'clock A. M. on Sunday, and passed Trogg's Neck at half past nine o'clock. Engineer Everett expects to reach Halifax on Thursday, and then the shore ends machinery will be fully arranged for laying cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the yacht will probably leave that port for Valley Bay on Saturday morning. W. A. Lewis, Superintendent of the Sandy Hook line, and a gentleman of great experience with telegraph cables, has gone with engineer Everett in the Clara Claritta.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news was anticipated. The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, brings Charleston and Savannah papers to the 18th. The expedition to lay out a cemetery for our dead had left Savannah for Andersonville. The Arago and Fulton are to be withdrawn from the route to Hilton Head. The Illinois takes the place of the Fulton next trip. The steamers Zodiac and America had arrived at Savannah from New York.

The Estate of President Lincoln.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Boston *Transcript* is authorized to say that the estate of President Lincoln, with the addition of contributions made in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York will amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and that the active labors of those obtaining subscriptions to the Lincoln Fund have now ceased.

Iowa Troops Mustered Out.

NEW YORK, July 24th.—The Twenty-second Iowa regiment has been mustered out at Savannah, and will come North on the first transportation that can be provided. The Twenty-fourth Iowa regiment had sailed for Baltimore in the steamers Detroit and Virginia.

The Seven Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The balance of the Seven-Thirty Loan unsold is about $5,000,000, and will probably be closed out to-day. All orders will be filled by Jay Cooke as fast as received until the remaining balance is exhausted. No obligation beyond.

Supposed Murderer of the Joyce Children Acquitted.

BOSTON, July 24.—John Stewart whose arrest was announced several days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Joyce children, was to-day honorably discharged on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

CONSTITUTIONAL.—We learn from the Detroit *Free Press* that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the law of Congress requiring stamps on legal process, in the beginning or other stages of a suit, is unconstitutional and therefore void, and that the stamps on legal papers are not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon and proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of the right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own Court; that if Congress can tax these proceedings as at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to a prohibition, and legislate the State Courts out of existence.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, brings Charleston and Savannah papers to the 18th. The expedition to lay out a cemetery for our dead had left Savannah for Andersonville. The Arago and Fulton are to be withdrawn from the route to Hilton Head. The Illinois takes the place of the Fulton next trip. The steamers Zodiac and America had arrived at Savannah from New York.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The Canadians are sorely vexed on the question of annexation, which was somewhat indiscreetly raised by Mr. Potter, the United States Consul General of Canada, in a speech made during the Detroit Convention, in which he took strong grounds against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, on the plea that the Canadians would be forced to seek annexation if debarred from commercial privileges with the United States.

These views of Mr. Potter were issued by the protectionists and other opponents of reciprocity at the Detroit Convention, as an authoritative opinion on the subject. The news has created a general sensation among the Canadians, who complain that Mr. Potter has abused the privileges of his office, by interfering in the local politics of the Province and misrepresenting the views of the inhabitants on a point on which there should be no mistake. Memorials have therefore been forwarded up to Montreal and other cities, asking the Governor General of Canada to take action for the removal of Mr. Potter from his position.

GREEN BAY INVADED.—The "bay flies" are here in countless myriads—the first heavy instalment made their appearance on last Sunday. They are "over ell and in all." They cover our houses, fly in our faces, take free transportation on our backs, despise the sanctity of our rooms, and crack under our feet at every step on the walks. In a few days there will be nothing left of them but their skins—wingless ghosts of themselves—clinging to the buildings.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.*

THE day the result of the trial of Mary Harris was announced, the following interesting conversation was overheard:—"Carrie, dear, will you please lend me your revolver? I fear John will not be true to his promise to-night." "Why, Emma! I'm so sorry! I've just lent my revolver to Mary, as she has found a beau with ever so much more money than Alfred; but, dear, I can tell you have my lovy-headed stiletto, with much pleasure!"—*Boston Traveller.*

PROBABLY INNOCENT.—There is some question of the identity of the Majors, father and son, who were accused of committing the horrible crime on the two sisters named Burns, near Albany. There is now a remarkable reaction of opinion in their favor, and they are generally regarded as innocent. In fact, a number of his friends took into the Union, and states that he had no agency in seceding. He commends the bravery of the Southern people in the late rebellion, and entreats them to become loyal citizens, now that the war is over. He does not think that the Southern people will forget the burning of their houses by United States troops, but he thinks it their interest to be united with the Northern States, and counsels repudiation of old political heresies which ruined the South.

Letters from Alexandria, Egypt, under date of the 28th of June, mention the receipt of advices from the English explorer Baker, at Khartam, dated May 19th. He reports that last year, March 14, 1864, he found in north latitude 1 14 the lake of which he was in search. He sailed on the lake in a canoe thirteen miles to the Nile junction, in north latitude 2 16; he then ascended the river, for a distance which is not mentioned, until he came to a fall through a gap 120 feet high. The lake receives the whole drainage of the Mountains of the Moon; it is 260 miles long, and Baker has given it the name of "Albert Nyanza." He regards this lake and that to which the name of "Victoria Nyanza" is given by Captain Speke as the two branches of the river Nile.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.—The Steubenville *Herald* of Saturday says: "The diggers who have been on a strike in Steubenville for some time past, resumed work on Wednesday at the reduced price of four cents a bushel."

GOV. BROUGH.—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "We are happy to announce that there was a marked change for the better in Governor Brough's condition yesterday. The affection, from the decrease of pain, had been arrested in its downward movement, and had commenced to recede."

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

Remarkable Results

Important Tables and Comparisons.

The exports from New York to foreign ports, for the month of June, show a large decrease upon those of the same period of the last two years, as will be seen from the following official returns for the month:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dom. produce.....	$14,780,072	$17,900,895	$8,070,802
For. merchandise (free).....	49,280	75,709	35,412
For. " (dutiable)	298,067	1,282,718	131,453
Specie and bullion...	1,367,773	6,332,109	5,199,472
Total exports.....	$16,445,293	$25,387,541	$13,446,116
Total exclusive of specie.....	15,127,519	19,354,422	8,246,644

In comparing these figures it is important to remember the great difference in the premium on gold at the respective periods. In June, 1863, the price of gold averaged about 145; in June, 1864, about 215; and last month, about 140. With gold at 215, the exports of last month would represent a value of about $20,000,000; so that the decrease is much less than it appears to be. The exports for the first six months of the calendar year have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.....	$87,780,182	$83,386,922	$68,148,767
Foreign free goods.....	536,241	937,905	421,886
Foreign dutiable.....	3,312,095	4,181,855	2,443,022
Specie and bullion.....	20,631,967	29,152,121	17,915,739
Total exports.....	$112,260,490	$119,058,803	$88,842,144
Total exclu'e specie	91,627,524	89,906,682	70,926,405

The following are the official figures representing the exports from New York to foreign ports for the fiscal year, ending June 30:

	1863-4.	1864-5.
Domestic produce..	$177,367,406	$161,442,011
Foreign free goods..	3,091,863	838,526
Foreign Dutiable..	5,067,275	6,214,133
Specie and bullion..	52,992,657	58,214,223
Total exports....	$238,515,181	$227,199,996
Total exclu've spe'e	185,522,524	168,985,773

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York, to foreign ports, for the week ending July 17, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	$2,281,883	$2,897,923	$2,547,737
Previously reported..	97,730,590	97,142,140	76,757,590
Since January 1....	$101,666,185	$100,022,369	$87,695,987

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 338 bbls pot ashes, 1,845 lbs beeswax, 34,026 bbls wheat flour, 20 bbls rye flour, 1,381 bbls corn meal, 112,085 bush wheat, 35,475 bush rye, 200 bush oats, 97,056 bush corn, 410 bush peas, 200 pkgs candles, 1,841 bales cotton, 334 bales hay, 72 bales hops, 887 bbls rosin, 50 bbls pitch, 2,224 galls lard oil, 90 galls linseed oil, 2,650 bbls pork, 421 bbls and 662 tcs beef, 531,446 lbs cut meats, 403,646 lbs butter, 1,305,632 lbs cheese, 75,587 lbs lard, 160 bbls rice, 347,666 lbs tallow, 287,716 galls petroleum, 2,448 hhds and 1,170 other pkgs crude tobacco, 15,784 lbs manufactured tobacco.

The imports for the fall business usually commences in the month of June; and considering the predictions of a large increase of importations for the coming season, the trade returns for that month are looked for with some interest. The official returns show that the imports for June are over $7,000,000 below those for the same month last year. The following comparison shows the imports at New York for June, 1865, 1864 and 1863:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Entd for cons'n....	$6,128,581	$8,513,985	$8,942,277
Ent. for warehousing....	4,677,765	16,906,964	12,733,700
Free goods.....	780,967	1,358,614	933,255
Specie and bull'on....	109,997	146,731	230,035
Total ent. at port....	$12,597,426	$23,926,314	$16,839,251
With'n bd. warehouse..	8,840,057	16,420,914	11,733,700

Notwithstanding that the imports of June, 1864, were so much larger than those of last month, yet the amount of goods thrown upon the market last month was double that at the corresponding period of 1864.

The decrease in the imports for the first six months of the current year is very marked, the figures being $82,000,000 for the past half year, and $129,000,000 for the same period of 1864. The following comparison shows the movements of imports at New York for the six months ending June 30:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ent'd for consumpt'n.	$81,278,020	$76,004,685	$48,121,206
Ent'd for warehousing	74,744,522	71,423,207	37,127,766
Free goods.....	7,345,216	6,152,414	3,021,712
Specie & bullion....	20,631,967	29,152,121	17,915,739
Total ent. at port....	$91,001,281	$139,350,529	$85,291,057
With'n bd. wareh.se....	20,994,901	32,839,747	11,620,921

The imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, are shown in the following statement:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ent'd for cons'm	$166,216,485	$149,694,088	$67,079,520
Ent'd for warehg	83,223,070	83,479,791	52,236,122
Free goods.....	16,526,514	16,474,194	10,956,265
Specie & bullion..	1,731,490	2,099,037	1,899,451
Total ent. at port	$150,697,559	$231,967,015	$161,779,273
With'n the wh'se....	38,105,477	63,695,973	76,207,362

We have here a decrease of $73,000,000 in the trade of New York alone, which may be considered as indicating a falling off from the last year, in the whole of the United States, of not less than $100,000,000.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year have been as follows:

1864-5.....	$61,169,577
1863-4.....	102,316,152
1862-3.....	51,683,806

During the last fiscal year, $61,169,577 of revenue was collected upon $143,000,000 of merchandise marketed, the average rate of duty being 42 per cent. During the year ending June 30th, 1864, there was $77,666,301 of revenue collected upon $202,000,000 of goods marketed, the rate of duty averaging 38½ per cent.

President Johnson Carrying out Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

At the 4th of July celebration in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Hon. Mr. Dawes responded to a toast, and took occasion to give his views on President Johnson's reconstruction policy, &c. Mr. Dawes is one of the ablest men in the Republican party. His remarks are thus alluded to in the Pittsfield *Eagle*, the Republican organ in that county:

"In response, Hon. Henry L. Dawes made an eloquent and very impressive speech, eulogizing in strong terms the character of President Johnson, confining such remarks to the history of his Administration, showing conclusively that Mr. Johnson is carrying out the policy of Mr. Lincoln, so far indicated by the proclamation of the day of his death. Those who make war upon the reconstruction policy of President Johnson do so simply because they are not consulted. He claimed they were one and the same. The speaker fully coincided with said policy, and did not believe that the South was ready for universal suffrage; and asserted furthermore, that the prerogative of adjusting the matter of suffrage indigenous exclusively to the individual States, and the Federal Government has no constitutional right to dictate in the premises. He was in favor of giving the President's policy a fair test before making war upon it."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

General Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri, has applied for pardon.

The Military Depot at City Point, has been discontinued.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, is an applicant for pardon.

The municipal election at Fredericksburg, Va., last week, resulted in the success of the bitterest secessionists in the city.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more of the five cent postal currency be issued.

The statement that three-fourths of the Treasury payments are made in certificates of indebtness is wholly unfounded.

The balance of the Seven-Thirty Loan now unsold amounts to about fifteen million of dollars.

The 214th Pennsylvania reached Washington yesterday and will occupy the defences of that city.

It is reported that Moseby, the guerilla chief, will be a candidate for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The frigate Congress has been successfully raised, but is altogether useless, except for the old metal which is about her.

Edward Harriman, well known in Washington as a former editor and correspondent of the press, died in that city on the 20th inst.

It is intimated that the reason why General Butler is retained in the service is that he may sit as a member of the military commission to try Jeff. Davis.

The Hon. Richard S. Fay, of Massachusetts, died at Liverpool on the 8th inst. It is reported that he dropped dead in the street while on his way to the steamer Africa. The deceased was about sixty years old.

Frederick Stimpson, well known for a number of years as an express messenger between New York and Boston, for Adams & Co., died at his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 19th inst.

It is stated that the rebel Captain Henry Wirz, formerly keeper of the Andersonville prison pen, will shortly be placed on trial before a court martial in Washington for the barbarities practised on national soldiers under his charge.

In the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the only testimony exculpating General Butler is that given by the rebel General Whiting, who was captured by the successful operations under General Terry.

It having been fully established that the use of coal oil on steamboats is more or less dangerous, several of our steamers are about quitting its use and returning to the old fashioned system of lard oil.

Some of the Canadian papers mention a project for establishing a new line of emigrant steamers between Europe and Quebec, and granting assisted passages to emigrants with a view of keeping them, if possible, on the Canadian side of the line.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, have recently changed the machinery in one of their mills to the manufacture of hosiery. The mill now turns out about 700 dozen pairs per day. Shirts and drawers are made in the same mill.

At Richmond, Virginia, a barrel which was received there with other barrels of merchandise, was opened and found to contain the body of Lynn C. Doyle, recently living in Philadelphia, from which place the cask was shipped to Richmond.

The Boston *Transcript* says the estate of the late President will, with the addition of the contributions made in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, amount to one hundred thousand dollars; and the active labors of those obtaining subscriptions to the Lincoln Fund have now ceased.

The number of troops sent to their homes from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad since May 30, when the disbanding of the armies commenced, up to the 17th July, was 100,977, the same time last year being 46,967, over the same road, 11,815 horses, and 6,950 mules.

The recent decision of the Attorney General upon the question of captured cotton, is understood to include that claimed by foreign residents, as well as loyal men of the South, and this being the case, British, and other foreign owners, will have to take the same course for redress as our own citizens.

A Californian, speaking of the progress of the Pacific Railroad in that State, says:—"The hills are being cut down, the valleys filled up, bridges erected, and all kinds of railroad work going on, as fast as two thousand five hundred able-bodied men, with a full complement of teams, can do it."

The Savannah *Herald's* Orangeburg, South Carolina, correspondent says that place is yet mostly lying in ashes. Gen. Hartwell is commanding the post. The railroad is being rapidly repaired. Laborers are receiving twelve dollars per month. The crops are in fine condition. South Carolina will, no doubt, soon be settled down to quiet, and be occupied by National troops.

Gaming is carried on at Saratoga to a most frightful extent, "hells" existing by the dozen at the place of health. More than $3,000,000 are invested in the pursuit, and the profits are upwards of $1,000,000 per week. Nothing else in town is brisk, for such dividends might tempt a conventicle or a camp meeting, for the moment, from the latter pursuit.

Fifteen hundred horses and mules broke out of the corral at Stephens' Depot, near Winchester, Virginia, on Thursday night, and stampeded over the country. The Second Pennsylvania and Second Regular Cavalry were immediately sent in search of the animals. When the train left Stephens' Depot on Friday evening, the horses and mules were still roaming at large, and constantly taking a wider range.

S. T. Suit, President of the National Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, has addressed a communication to the President, requesting him to suspend the proceedings for the confiscation in that State of the property of rebels until the question of pardon in individual cases can be determined. What the President's action will be in the matter is unknown.

The investigation of the charges of swindling against Mann and Stratton, of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, was continued Saturday before Justice Dodge. The principal portion of the day was occupied in hearing the testimony of Colonel Pillsbury, formerly a member of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, on the conclusion of which the case was further adjourned till ten o'clock on Tuesday of this week.

General Terry has issued an order allowing the Richmond *Whig* to resume publication. The order states that the editors and proprietors of the *Whig* have expressed their regret for offensive language used in an article published in their paper on the 10th instant, and have written to the Major General commanding the department assurances that if they are permitted to resume the publication of their paper, they will give no further cause of offence.

During the progress, recently, of the proceedings in the United States District Court in New Orleans, for the confiscation of the rebel Commissioner Slidell's estate in that city, a claim for 29,000 francs was put in by the Paris banking house of Mesnard & Co., sent over for 100,000 francs by the Bank of New Orleans, money advanced to the traitor on mortgage. Judge Burwell decided against Slidell's enemy to the government, and that these claims could not be entertained.

A car laden with Southern mail matter, which had just arrived in a train from Philadelphia, was run down the ferry bridge and precipitated into the North river on the Jersey City side about eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon, by some misunderstanding of instructions given to the hands in charge of it and the deck hands of the ferry boat, on board of which it was designed to place it. The letters and papers were all recovered and brought to the New York Post Office in safety; but in a sonked condition, and many of them are injured beyond the hope of resuscitation.

The agricultural bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the crops. The wheat crop is generally large and sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The corn crop is in a flourishing condition and promises a large yield. The oats crop is everything at the present time that could be desired. The potatoe have escaped injury, the quality being much better than usual, and bid fair to be abundant. All other crops, both fall and spring, sown and planted, bid fair to be larger than the crops of last year. The fruits are not so uniformly good, and principally so in the Western States.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is out in defense of his speech at Greenville, in that State. He doubts feeling any degradation or humiliation at coming back into the Union, and states that he had no agency in seceding. He commends the bravery of the Southern people in the late rebellion, and entreats them to become loyal citizens, now that the war is over. He does not think that the Southern people will forget the burning of their houses by United States troops, but he thinks it their interest to be united with the Northern States, and counsels repudiation of old political heresies which ruined the South.

Letters from Alexandria, Egypt, under date of the 28th of June, mention the receipt of advices from the English explorer Baker, at Khartam, dated May 19th. He reports that last year, March 14, 1864, he found in north latitude 1 14 the lake of which he was in search. He sailed on the lake in a canoe thirteen miles to the Nile junction, in north latitude 2 16; he then ascended the river, for a distance which is not mentioned, until he came to a fall through a gap 120 feet high. The lake receives the whole drainage of the Mountains of the Moon; it is 260 miles long, and Baker has given it the name of "Albert Nyanza." He regards this lake and that to which the name of "Victoria Nyanza" is given by Captain Speke as the two branches of the river Nile.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Trial of an Inhuman Rebel.

CONSOLIDATION OF WESTERN REGIMENTS.

Investigation Into the Explosion at Mobile.

Medical Directors Assigned to Duty.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The Trial of Capt. Henry Wersc,

the inhuman rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, where so many of our soldier's perished during the last two years, will commence to-morrow before Judge Underwood's court martial. The accused is charged with violating the customs of war, in negligence of care for the prisoners, refusing them food sufficient to sustain life, issuing to them spoiled meat as part of their rations, forcing them to drink water into which the prison offal had been thrown, chaining prisoners together until they died, and refusing to give them shelter from heat and cold, robbing them of their clothing and blankets; in short of murdering them by whole.

Gen. Grant

Is to leave town this evening on a short summer tour northward, for rest.

The Following Western Regiments

Have been consolidated by order of the War Department: The 50th, 100th, 101th, 111th and 118th Ohio are consolidated with the 183d. The 17th 17th, 172th and 180th Ohio are consolidated with the 183d. The 17th Battery is transferred to Co. D, 1st Light Artillery. The 107th and 112th Illinois with the 65th. The 63d Indiana with the 128th. The 65th Indiana with the 120th. The 80th Indiana with the 129th. The 13th Kansas with the 1st. During the month of July more than eighty Westean regiments have been ordered to be mustered out of service by the War Department.

The Commission appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the disastrous

Explosion of the Magazine in Mobile,

On the 25th of May last, have made their report. They find that the building in which the material was stored was as fit a storehouse as could be procured in Mobile, and that the officer in charge, Captain Reebe, selected proper and efficient experts in confidence to superintend the moving and storing of the ammunition; but the court was of the opinion that the testimony substantiates the fact that there had been, during the day on which the explosion occurred,

Gross and Culpable Carelessness

On the part of the fatigue party in handling the ammunition, and that they find it impossible to render an opinion as to the immediate cause of the explosion, as there are no survivors of the accident.

The following named officers have been assigned by the Surgeon General as

Medical Directors

Of the military geographical depots named: Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan, U. S. A., Department of the East; Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., Middle Department; Surgeon Charles N. Tripler, U. S. A., Department of the Ohio; Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Department of Tennessee; Surgeon Alonzo J. Phelphs, U. S. V., Department of Kentucky; Surgeon Eugene H. Abadie, U. S. A., Department of Mississippi; Surgeon Jas. Simons, U. S. A., Department of Virginia; Surgeon D. W. Hand, U. S. V., Department of North Carolina; Surgeon Alfred Hudson, U. S. V., Department of South Carolina; Surgeon C. H. Boucher, U. S. A., Department of Georgia; Surgeon A. B. Herron, U. S. V., Department of Florida; Surgeon A. Goodman, U. S. V., Department of Missouri; Surgeon, J. B. Smith, U. S. A., Department of Arkansas; Surgeon P. Pendleton Penbrock, U. S. A., Department of the Columbia; Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. A., Department of California.

Central and South America.

REVOLUTION IN EQUADOR.

Highly Important News.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, and brings important news.

At Guayaquil, Equador, the President, Garcia Moreno, seized on the steamer of the Pacific Navigation Company, loading at the mole, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, pressed into service 300 persons, and munitions of war aboard and steamed for the mouth of the river where the revolutionists lay at anchor in the waiting for the Government. He ran into one of these steamers, outflanking the audibships to the water's edge, and sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered. The bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, Urbine, succeeded in making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and twenty-seven of them instantly shot.

After this Moreno started for Tambes where he expected a capture of rebel victims. They were there similar fates. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the Steamer to the Captain, who was in charge of the vessel, and at the same time got $20,000 for the services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question having been rendered unnecessary by the company at Calleo. The President holds that rebels some old law, spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to seize the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him in principle.

The United States double-ender gunboat Sumpter arrived at Panama with news from Callao to the 6th. The steamer Peru had been fired into by the rebel steamer Huascar, and a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between twelve thousand rebels and SIX thousand government troops, in which the latter were successful, taking prisoners one hundred men and twenty-five officers. Six were killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out aboard the flag ship Amazonia, blockading Africa. The mutineers gained possession of the ship under the direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend who aided in this result take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

A. W. BENEDICT, } SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WILSON FOSTER, } Secretaries.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Courts, Civil and Martial.

There is a class of papers and a class of people who have indulged great latitude and freedom of criticism on military tribunals. Indeed, they have not been well pleased with anything military that has been done by the United States Government, since the rebellion began. But they have, of late, been particularly furious on tribunals of a martial kind, which they have represented to be tyrannical, unjust and dangerous, instituted to convict rather than try offenders, and little better than the inquisition.

It is, of course, a matter of regret, to all loyal and law abiding people, that martial courts sho uld ever be necessary. It is also a matter of regret, that any criminal court should be necessary. But crimes make them both unavoidable. The safety and well-being of society demand that violaters of the law should be brought to punishment. Hence civil, criminal and military courts are provided, for the trial of cases that come under their respective jurisdiction. It is just as consonant with right and liberty, that military offences should be tried by a martial court, as that other crimes should be tried by any of the courts provided for them. Decrying these courts and their proceedings, gives but poor evidence of intelligent citizenship.

There is fallibility in the judgement of men, official as well as private. We are not aware, however, that it is less safe to rely on it in military courts than in others. Prejudice may sway the mind, popular sympathies may dim its perceptions, corrupt motives may control its action. But military courts are no more liable to these perverting influences than others, perhaps not so much. We have lately had, at the capital of the nation, a court military and a court civil, which have attracted the attention of the whole country. Each had before it a case of homicide. Both proceeded with great deliberation, giving opportunity for the examination and cross examination of all the witnesses, and for the arguments of counsel, to the extent of their wishes. Which case was decided with the strictest regard to the testimony, and which was least or most influenced, in the finding, by the pressure of outside sympathies, every person is at liberty to judge for himself. Yet the military court, acting within its jurisdiction, has been denounced before, during, and since its action, in a manner calculated to bring reproach and contempt on all judicial proceedings against crime. A captious disposition might, with perhaps more than equal propriety, take exceptions to the verdict and the extraordinary scenes that followed it, in the other case referred to, and ground on them a tirade against jury trials and criminal courts universally. But this would indicate the same narrowness and prejudice which have been so conspicuously shown in relation to military tribunals. Sound judgement and good citizenship condemn it in the one case as in the other. It is not necessary to disparage military in order to honor civil courts. Nor, we may add in reference to the late trial for homicide, should an unexpected verdict or unseemly concomitants of it, lower our estimate of the grand institution of jury trial. We have known a case where a man was tried for stealing a bundle of clothes belonging to two parties. There were two indictments and two trials. The testimony was precisely the same in both. One jury convicted and the other acquitted the man. But this did not upset all faith in trial by jury; neither will the Washington case.

We have other modes of accounting for the clamor of virulent partizanship against the Military Commission, lately acting in Washington on the assassination; but our readers know the cause as well as we do, and we need not state it.

The Post and Jeff. Davis.

The *Post* don't like the position in which we placed it on Saturday by our interpretation of its recent article on the treatment of JEFF. DAVIS, and makes a feeble effort to avoid conclusions. Its success is not even respectable. In proof of its sympathy for the traitor we quoted several terms in which it had referred to him, such as "prisoner of State," "fallen leader of an unsuccessful revolution," and "white headed old man." Now, with the hope of inducing its readers to believe that it did not use such sympathetic terms, a thing it has not the courage to deny, it quotes a paragraph to show that it said something else. That something else was that it had "no mawkish sympathy for" DAVIS. We doubt not it told the truth. "Mawkish," we believe, means "disgusting," and we are prepared to accept as true that sympathy for J. D. does not disgust the *Post*. But if it really meant that it had no such sympathy, the following sentence explains the reason to be, that he "engineered and compassed the defeat of the Democratic party." After making an extra effort to do it, says; "According to these interpretations by our neighbor, we would hang and pardon DAVIS at the same time." Just exactly. The *Post* would hang him for his treason to the Democratic party, and pardon him for his treason to his country. This was the point of our article, and we are glad the *Post* perceived it, and has sufficient candor to admit it.

The Genius Copperhead.

Some people are troubled because everything is not smooth in the South; because a bad spirit shows itself there, now and then, and because the waters, so recently in commotion, have not subsided into perfect quiet. We beg to remind such persons not to borrow unnecessary trouble, that there is nothing in the philosophy of human affairs, nor in nature, to authorize such an expectation. If the waters subside more slowly than there was reason to expect; if there is apparently less disposition shown by the great mass of the people to conform and come back, it should be remembered that the genius Copperhead is in the South as well as in the North, and that he is always astir. Here in the North we know he is comparatively harmless, and capable of no real mischief; and we believe there is no more reason to fear him in the South. He may require watching, and he will be watched. Let us not be deceived by appearances at a distance, nor by far off sounds. The south was deceived into exaggerating his influence in the North. The noise and clamor he kept up here did it. Let us not be similarly deceived concerning what he is doing or going to do in the South. He is the same at both ends of the Union, and everywhere.

Perpetuate the Principle.

The Chicago *Tribune* advocates an amendment to the Constitution "affirming that the National Sovereignty is in the General Government and its constituents, the whole people, and not in the State Governments, and that the Union is a *Nation* complete, one and indivisible."

The propriety and even necessity of such an amendment are beyond question, and should be proposed by the next Congress. CALHOUN declared that sovereignty resided in the States, each one of which possessed the right to nullify any act of Congress it did not like. JEFF. DAVIS went further, and said that the States had a right to secede, and an attempt was made to execute the right. The Government joined issue, and after almost countless sacrifices of blood and treasure, has at length prevailed. Sovereignty resides in the General Government, and nullification and secession are both wrong. What more appropriate place can there be for perpetuating the triumph of our matchless soldiery and the constancy of our people than the United States Constitution? Let us have the amendment.

SOUTHERN LEADERS.—It is a fact to be noted, that the old Southern leaders nowhere show themselves, either for good or evil. They are thoroughly used up and out of the question in connection with public affairs. The Southern people evince no disposition to turn to them; but instinctively and for the best of reasons, turn away from them. The fact is not without significance.

"MRS. GRUNDY."—Number three of this new comic paper shows an improvement, though it is short of the standard of success. Some of its hits and illustrations are good, and some very stupid. *For sale by* PITTOCK.

The Yankee in the South.

The valor of the Yankee subdued much more in the late war than the material power of the rebellion. That ubiquitous character has opened up a safe and uninterrupted highway to the South. For years before the war his appearance upon the sacred soil was at the risk of a trial according to the rules of Judge LYNCH'S judiciary. Now there is no terror for him in tar and cotton. The time was when one Southron was a match for five Yankees, but the war had not terminated before the reverse was practically realized. The chronic hatred of the Yankee, which had become a universal disease in the South, has been, to a very great extent, eradicated, and the time has come when the former lords of the lash encourage and even invite Yankee emigration to settle upon their plantations, to teach them how to manage paid labor, how to till the soil to the best advantage, and to build up their broken-down communities and place them on the road to a prosperity they have never heretofore known. And the Yankee is going; indeed, to a very considerable extent, he is there already, and the destiny of the South is determined.

Let us be encouraged. We imagine a great part of the difficulties we see in the way of restoring loyal government in the South. The twitchings of the muscles of the dead carcass of the rebellion ought not to alarm us. They are as harmless as they are in the tail of the dead reptile. It will soon be sun-down for the South, when everything that produced and supported the rebellion will be dead forever. A night of peaceful repose will follow during which the indefatigable Yankee will be at work, and when the day dawns the first glorious beam of the rising sun will fall upon a Union restored in spirit as it now is in deed. We have implicit confidence in the Yankee leaven. It is loyal and true to the Government and will surely overcome everything in its way. It will create a great rattling among the dry bones of the south. It will remove forever the decayed systems which contrasted so strongly with the healthy, vigorous systems of the North. The mighty things accomplished by the Yankee in war will be far outstripped by those which will be accomplished by the Yankee in peace.

The Late Boat Race and Riot.

Some persons are disposed no doubt to conclude that because a riot occurred at the late boat race at Poughkeepsie, such races are necessarily immoral and to be discountenanced. This will hold good by no means. We recollect to have read of rows in churches and on many occasions which no one ever thought of holding responsible or of abolishing on that account. Aquatic sports are as worthy of encouragement and support as any kind of physical training; and they are so regarded at some of the principal colleges in the land. The following, which we quote from the New York *Tribune*, we think is fair to be subjected in the right light.

But the public need not suppose this violence belongs to a boat race. We don't believe the crew of either boat could be enticed, many of them would not have rejoiced to pull a fair race free from the presence of that crowd of ruffians. It is probably impossible to prevent betting on such a race, just as it is impossible to prevent betting on an election, but we do not deem it desirable on that account to put an end to rowing matches or to elections. At elections violence is far more frequent than at boat-races, and is a better argument for discontinuing the former than the latter. The truth is, of course, that it has nothing to do with the merits of either. Both offer to bad men an opportunity of indulging their bad passions, and it is for bad men, not elections or boat races, whom society ought to put down.

Prices of Gold in Richmond During the War.

The Richmond *Republic* produces a table showing the rates at which gold was sold in that city in the different years of the rebellion. It will be observed that, during the last days of the confederacy, gold fell at times from sixty-five and seventy to sixty dollars. This was not owing to any improvement in the credit of the Government. It was forced down by Mr. Trenholm, who, having on hand some eight hundred thousand dollars in specie, the property of the banks of the city of New Orleans, and which was removed from that city to prevent its falling into the hands of the Union troops, threw it upon the market at sixty dollars. Some five hundred thousand dollars, part gold and part silver, was thus disposed of. Even on the 1st of April, the day before the evacuation, a large amount was disposed of at this price. The Confederate money procured by these sales was used in defraying the expenses of the Government in and around the city.

The following is the table showing the prices of gold in Confederate currency during the years 1861, '62, '63, '64, and part of '65:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	1 25	3 00	21 00	60 00	45 00
February	1 25	1 00	22 00	60 00	51 00
March	1 30	5 00	23 00	62 00	70 00
April	1 30	5 00	22 00	60 00	60 00
May	1 10	1 50	25 00	60 00	60 00
June	1 10	1 50	28 00	60 00	60 00
July	1 10	1 50	30 00	60 00	60 00
August	1 10	1 50	12 00	13 00	20 00	65 00	
September	1 10	2 00	12 00	13 00	20 00	70 00	
October	1 15	2 50	14 00	20 00	25 00	75 00	
November	1 15	3 00	15 00	17 00	27 00	80 00	
December	1 20	3 00	15 00	17 00	30 00	90 00	

Views of a Southern Governor.

GOV. JOHNSON, of Georgia, appears to be earnestly at work. He speaks plainly to the people, and his utterances are as correct as could be expected from a Southern man. He accepts thoroughly the verdict of the war, and tells the people they must act according to the new ideas wrought out. At Macon he concluded a very able speech, as follows:

It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The precience of liberty will be guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the path of time, I see Georgia filling more prosperous years, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet North and South, as one brethren, relieving under our Government and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will Georgia and the South be more prosperous, but the whole Southern country will be more prosperous in all its manifold interests—wealth and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country, united in the bonds of charity and love, shall be a model republic. In this great work I shall be unequaled by any power on earth. This is our country, and here our prospects. To this standard I invite you to rally.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LOCOMOTIVES.—The London *Mining Journal* states some facts quite encouraging to American locomotive builders. In South America experience is in their favor, and in Canada they not only hold their own, but are esteemed as being far more efficient than those of English make. On the contrary, the British have become not a little disturbed by an order by the Great Eastern Railway Company of England for fifteen powerful French locomotives. It is now asserted that as between the French and British build the advantage is with the French; and a correspondent of the London *Times*, who has been engaged in the construction of public works, states that rails can be bought of better make and material, and at lower prices, in France than in Great Britain, and that in locomotives the difference was greatly in favor of French manufacturers. This looks as though Great Britain is not to be longer the workshop of the world in the higher mechanic arts, without some rivalry on the part of their continental friends.

GEN. SHERMAN.—The General does not train well for the Presidential course. He has several curious ways and singular tricks, which have greatly disappointed his Democratic friends. It is pretty evident that in mixing things he is "a crooked stick," and entirely out of the question as a party candidate for anything. He says so many strange things in his speeches, that the conclusion is inevitable, that in political affairs he has not, as he had in military, General GRANT to admonish him, to withhold from the public what was unwise and to suggest amendment wherever it was needed. General SHERMAN "going it on his own hook" is quite another sort of man from the General in the field, subordinate to another.

"THE NATION," NUMBER THREE.—This number shows considerable improvement over the previous ones. There is a greater variety in its pages, which are free from the painful sombreness of the first issue. But we observe in this number the encouragement that the paper will in time become what it should be, rather than the evidence that it is all that was promised or expected. For sale by PITTOCK.

Failing to secure General GRANT as a permanent resident, the Philadelphians have secured the log cabin he used for his James river headquarters, and brought it to their city to be placed in one of the public parks.

WILD BERRIES.—All accounts go to show that throughout the country, the crop of berries of every description is immense. In the absence of the usual supply of fruits this is important.

A NEW WAY TO GET RID OF MAXIMILLIAN.—Buy him out. Webster's dictionary states his value at about three dollars and a quarter.

THE RED MEN.—The annual session of the Great Council I. O. R. M. of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, has just closed. The reports of the various tribes show that 833 members have been initiated during the past six months, and $8,315 have been expended for relief purposes. In the State there are nearly 3,000 members of the order. The following Great Chiefs having been recently elected by the Tribes, were duly "raised up" by their appropriate ceremony:

Great Sachem—Samuel Weaver, No. 3, of Gettysburg.

Great Senior Sagamore—J. F. Medeira, No. 1.

Great Junior Sagamore—M. J. Weaver, No. 22, at Lancaster.

Great Prophet—Jos. Myers, No. 18.

Great Chief of Records—Andrew J. Baker, No. 7.

Great Keeper of Wampum—Lewis C. Pierce, No. 1.

Representatives to G. C. U. S.—M. H. Gorham, No. 17; A. J. Baker, No. 7; Wm. B. Eckert, No. 7; E. F. Stewart, No. 27; Wm. Aikmin, No. 51; Lewis C. Pierce, No. 1; Abraham Gibbs, No. 2; C. Weidenberg, No. 5.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit is to be wound up and discontinued.

The receipts of internal revenue from the 1st to the 19th inst., inclusive, amount to $12,239,000.

The Freeh District of Louisiana is infested by a desperate gang of guerilla thieves.

The SIXTH regiment of Gen. Hancock's Veteran Corps reached Harrisburg on Saturday, where it is to disbend.

There has been so much rain at Quincy, Illinois, that it is feared that wheat and oats in stack will be greatly injured.

Gen. N. P. Banks was recently admitted to practice as a lawyer in the United States District Court of Louisiana, in New Orleans.

The New York *Tribune* credits the suggestion that Gov. Perry's speech to the South Carolinians was to gain their attention and confidence, not to express his own views.

General Grant's log cabin having reached Philadelphia, it is proposed that it be exhibited for the benefit of the children of deceased soldiers and sailors.

The trial of James Neely for the murder of Patrick Casady at Des Moines, Iowa, terminated in his conviction of murder in the second degree.

Major General Logan addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Louisville on Friday night, in favor of the constitutional amendment.

Champ Ferguson's trial is progressing slowly The testimony for the prosecution still occupies both courts, and is very damaging to the accused.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session of eleven weeks. A proposition to strike out of the Constitution the word "white" will be submitted to the people for ballot on the first Monday of October.

The Bounty Fund Commission of Philadelphia reports that that city sent into the field ninety-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three soldiers, at an expense of about eight millions of dollars.

On Friday last, in New York, a man named George Wagner killed his wife by cleaving her skull with an axe. A dispute about money matters was the cause. The murderer is in custody.

On the trip of the Armenia from Albany to New York on Thursday, a respectable-looking woman, who was accompanied by four children, and was on her way to New York to meet her husband, leaped overboard with a babe in her arms, and both were drowned. No cause could be assigned for the act.

An entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, New York, Friday night, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Museum fire. Barnum made a speech, in which he said he would hereafter put buildings in the background. He will open his Museum this week at the Winter Garden, and on the 1st of September will take possession of the old Chinese Museum for eighteen months.

The Union State Convention of Wisconsin will meet in Madison on the 6th of September, to nominate a state ticket. In addition to the usual representation, each regiment of Wisconsin troops in service at the date of the Convention will be entitled to one delegate and four additional, ing more than 500 men, or two delegates if more than 1000.

At San Francisco on the 8th, Billy Mulligan, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1856, and who afterwards served a volunteer regiment, which he was not allowed to lead to war, shot and killed two men while in a fit of delirium tremens, and was about to fire again when a policeman shot him dead. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

General Grant authorizes the statement that all organizations of troops will be discharged at the earliest possible date. There will be no general order for mustering out, but as fast as regiments can be spared they will be sent home on veteran furlough. The troops in the Kentucky and Tennessee military division are likely to be mostly kept in service for some weeks, but all others will probably be sent home inside of a month.

The initiatory movements for inducing Northerners to emigrate to the South to settle and cultivate the lands of the reorganized states, have been taken by two North Carolina gentlemen, who are now in New York for the purpose of furnishing information to those desirous of seeking new homes in that region. These gentlemen have to leave large quantities of land for sale, say that the North Carolinians generally are glad that their State is rid of slavery, and have no anxiety to harvest it filled up and developed by Northern settlers.

Charles J. Anthony, a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Massachusetts, is charged, in New York, with false pretenses and swindling ex-Gov. Fox, A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, out of $15,000, which the latter's agent was induced by the former, also alleged, to invest in a mine enterprise called the Musscheat Gold Property, represented to be located in Halifax county, Nova Scotia. On the completion of the bonding, a further examination was appointed for the 4th inst., and Mr. Anthony was required to give $15,000 bail. He says the charge is brought for the purpose of defrauding him.

The reports from the continent of Europe continue to represent the grain prospects as discouraging, on account of the severe drought. The same circular says of the weather in England: "The weather continues extremely favorable to the crops, some refreshing showers having fallen, which will prove very beneficial. With the prospects of an abundant harvest in this country, and a short supply on the continent, it is reasonable to anticipate that England will shortly cease buying breadstuffs of grain from the United States; and considering the present lightness of stocks at the British ports an early increase of our shipments would seem probable.

PERSONAL.

The *Central Presbyterian* contradicts the report that Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, is about emigrating to Brazil or is organizing a company for that purpose. He has no idea of doing either.

Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, having made some disparaging remarks concerning the hymn commencing "My country, 'tis of thee," regarded as a national hymn, a friend of Rev. S. F. Smith, the author, remonstrated, and pointed out that the hymn was written by him many years ago for a Sabbath school celebration, and that he ought not to be blamed if the people will sing it.

The Connecticut Historical Society, Yale College and various scientific societies have given their portion, and it is to be hoped that our consuls abroad and all those who have it in their power will add Mr. Barnum in securing such a collection of fairies and cuddies from every quarter of the globe as will reflect credit on New York, and add to its interest as the great center and focus of the country.

REBEL DEFIANCE.—The ministers of Richmond still take on a defiant attitude, as though the rest of the word were of small consequence in comparison with Virginia. A writer in the Congregationalist tells of things which have recently fallen under his own observation in that city. He says:

"The agent of the New York American Tract Society recently called on the clergy of the city. He proposed to them to recommence issuing their publications for distribution. 'If you will take them, it we can put our own imprint upon them. But we do not believe in an American Tract Society. We are going to maintain a Virginia Tract Society.' The agent of the Bible Society called upon the members of the old Virginia Bible Society. 'Reorganize,' said he, 'and re-establish the old relation.' They declined. 'We want nothing to do with the Bible Society;' was the substantial reply. 'We do not believe in a National Bible Society. We mean to maintain a Virginia Bible Society.'

THE FUTURE OF GEORGIA.—A private letter from a gentleman in Savannah says he is strongly of the opinion that a few years will disclose a wonderful and profitable change in the condition, both temporary and spiritual, of that part of the country. Georgia resources are but beginning to be developed; not the three-hundredth part of her soil has been tilled. She has the finest yellow pine timber in the country. Her mineral wealth hardly touched. Iron and bituminous coal abound; copper, lead, and silver and gold are found. War has done much towards breaking up the supineness of a large portion of her people. Good farming can take from two to three crops off the same land the same season, with less labor than it costs to produce one in the North. Land is bought at from $5 to $25 per acre, and large tracts at lower prices. White marble, of fine quality, is abundant; slate equal to that of Wales. Many of Sherman's army, while in Georgia, expressed a determination to return and settle in it.

GOLD DIGGING IN VIRGINIA.—A writer in the Richmond *Republic* gives the following concerning the Virginia gold mines: "Those who returned from the wars too late to put in crops are very busy washing gold from the branches and mines. I suppose there are two thousand miners at work getting gold in Goochland and Louisa counties; they average two pennyweight a day to each miner. I have heard that they are working in Buckingham, Culpepper, Fluvanna and other counties. The gold mines have never been fully developed. The quartz veins are large and very rich, and would pay well. But not a single quartz mill is working in the gold districts. In a few places some are working with stone and iron mortars, and in that rude way doing very well. There will a brighter day dawn upon the mining interests of Virginia before fall."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that a written contract is not necessary between a builder and his employer before a render a builder liable to license; a verbal contract, or such an agreement as the builder would not feel himself at liberty to commit or fail of fulfilling without the consent of his employer, must be regarded as coming within the intent of the law, and renders such contractor liable to take out a license.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.
jy14-1m

What Freedmen Have Done.

The following by Judge UNDERWOOD, showing what the Freedmen at Alexandria have done, is truly encouraging, because it goes to establish, to some extent, of what they are capable. On this point there is a lack of information, or the evidence may not, in other cases, be all we could wish. Judge UNDERWOOD says their sobriety, industry, and economy have far exceeded his expectations, although he has been supposed to be prejudiced in favor of the race. He then adds:

They have, within three years, built over a thousand dwelling-houses, and provided quite comfortable furniture for them at an average cost of $200 each. They have also invested over $50,000 in ground rents and purchase of lots. They have built three churches, one of wood and two of brick, together with two comfortable wooden school houses.

Within the last year I have invested for a large number of individuals in Government Seven-thirties bonds, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $8,000.

They have now twenty teachers employed in the education of their children, and I think are, in proportion to their numbers, giving more earnest and general attention to education than the white people of this city.

The colored population of the city is now nearly equal to the white, but I am sure I have seen more than fifty drunken men among our white people to one among the colored within the last two years.

While this has been doing by our colored people, not a single church or school-house, and not more than twenty dwelling-houses have been erected by the private enterprise of our white men.

GEN. SHERMAN.—A banquet was given to Gen. Sherman in St. Louis, on Monday evening. The most noticeable feature of the evening was Sherman's speech. It consisted of a review of the part he has taken in the war since he and Hailleck met at the Planters House in this city, and planned the campaign up the Tennessee river, to the surrender of Johnston's army. He closed with this singular sentence: "Therefore, my friends, now that the war is over, let us all go to work to do what seems most honest and just to restore our country to its physical prosperity. I repeat, to its physical prosperity. As to its political prosperity I know nothing of it, and care about it far less."

RHODE ISLAND COTTON MANUFACTORIES.—The Jenckesville cotton mills, owned by O. J. Rathbun, recommenced operation this week. They are to run on the eleven hour system. All the cotton mills in Woonsocket are now in operation, but most of them run only a part of their machinery. The difficulty is to get sufficient help. Many of the manufacturers are importing French Canadians in large numbers. The cotton manufacture promises to be a remunerative business for the next few years, and mill owners are striving to "make hay while the sun shines." During the late bloody war prices, nobody bought cotton goods if they could avoid it, and now the sales must be very large. Good mills make on an average, ten cents per yard.

AMERICA AND EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Congregationalist* speaks of the loyal news that reaches him from America—joyful to him personally, and to his countrymen in Europe, and then adds: "How different is the state of Europe! Kings and princes feel that you have unsettled their thrones forever. Every monarchy and despotism has received a new shock, from which it can never recover, while the *people* are inspired with new hope. But this is well understood, and the dawn of brighter days is still so uncertain, that they tremble, and scarcely dare to put forth their hands to grope through the darkness."

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices, and be convinced of it. Perfumery Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Fine White Goods, and Wholesale Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All Healing Ointment.
London Hair Color Restorer.
N. MCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

The above can be procured at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
81 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
jy25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Drs. COTE & HERRON not to pay any money to either party until the injunction granted by Court is settled. jy25-1t

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the HARRARD OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 80 grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, July 25th 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are respectfully invited to attend, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

W. M. MOFFETT,
President Garrard Oil Company.
jy25

GREAT SALES OF GOVERNMENT

Horses and Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Columbiana, Ohio, TUESDAY, August 1st,
100 Horses.
Salem, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, August 2d,
100 Horses.
Alliance, Ohio, THURSDAY, August 3d,
200 Horses.
Canton, Ohio, FRIDAY, August 4th,
200 Horses.
Cleveland, Ohio, TUESDAY, August 8th,
1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Ohio, TUESDAY, August 15th,
200 Horses.
Crestline, Ohio, THURSDAY, August 17th,
500 Mules.
Cleveland, Ohio, MONDAY, August 21st,
1000 Horses and Mules.
Fort Wayne, Indiana, THURSDAY, August 24th
1,000 Mules.

These animals are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. An opportunity is thus afforded farmers and others to purchase a superior class of draft animals at low rates. Many of the Mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, handled by none but the soldiers.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M. each day.
Terms—CASH, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig. Gen., in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
jy25-5d

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS,
DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED and
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
LINEN TABLE DIAPERS,
KID GLOVES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS, &c., &c.

Wholesale Dealers

Are invited to call and examine our stock, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

jy21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY.

The G. A. C. of this Fraternity will convene at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the THIRD DAY OF AUGUST next.

By DISPENSATION OF THE G. C.
jy24-2t

A RARE CHANCE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the

LARGE LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Known as "THE CURTIN LIVERY," situated in Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Everything is complete, and the

Stock Cannot be Excelled for Endurance and Style.

A never failing Pump in the Stable. The run of custom is very large, in fact more than the present number of Horses can well do. Satisfactory proof that it is a PAYING BUSINESS will be given.

For further particulars address, or apply to

HESSER & WARNER,
"Sherrill House," Oil City, Pa.
jy21-6t

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET LEAD,
PIG and BAR LEAD,
PUMPS,
IRON PIPE,
BRASS WORK,

For Water, Gas and Steam, at lowest cash rates.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 167 Smithfield street,
jy24 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
jy21-6m

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS.

The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of steamboat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.

ROY & CO.,
Corner of Elm and 61st streets,
jy8-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY County in the State, to canvass for the History of the Pennsylvania Reserves—a book which will be wanted by all the Pennsylvania soldiers and their friends.

Most liberal terms will be given to Agents, and energetic canvassers will be sure to make large wages.

ELIAS BARR & CO.,
No. 6 East King street, Lancaster.
jy22-3t

THREE BOILERS

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

At 10 o'clock, on MONONGAHELA WHARF above foot of Liberty street will be sold three FOUR FLUED BOILERS, 22 feet long by 38 inches in diameter, with fire-front and grate-bars. The Boilers are made of best quality of Pittsburgh iron, and have been in use about one year.

Terms at sale. T. A. MCCLELLAND,
jy26 Auctioneer.

SWARBWOUT'S

Paper Fasteners,

SOLE AGENCY FOR

ELLIS' WRITING FLUID,

AND COPYING INK.

ADAMS EXPRESS RECEIPT BOOKS,

DRAY BOOKS,

TIME BOOKS,

CHECK BOOKS, and

BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BINDING.

MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
No. 39 FIFTH STREET
jy25-1t

To OIL WELL BORERS,

I am now prepared to supply to parties operating in the Oil Regions my

PATENT

Self-Revolving Driller.

This simple and cheap but substantial contrivance, gotten up so as to overcome the many difficulties occasioned by the common reciprocating motion given to drilling tools by hand turning.

(THE ONLY METHOD THUS FAR IN USE)

I will furnish for

150 Dollars.

The advantages to the Well Borer which I claim for my Driller are

CERTAINTY OF GETTING A ROUND HOLE,

by the regular intermittent rotary motion given to the drilling tools by the SELF-REVOLVING IN DRILLING—non-liability of tools getting fast or becoming accidentally detached from the rope. My new Driller Machine gets generally introduced that by enlarging the bits the rimmer can be laid aside. The Machine has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

and I am willing to engage with parties purchasing it that if properly set up, which I will determine in person or by a competent man sent for that purpose, and if it does not do what is claimed for it, I will take it back with freight and charges included. Parties desiring to test the Driller will please communicate with me through the Postoffice or in person, at No. 135 Liberty street.

JAMES DONNELL,
jy15-1m No. 135 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
jy10-TTAS 113 Third street.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & MCMATH,
Manufacturers exclusively of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by the Agents in Pittsburgh.

HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

UNION BRASS WORKS.

MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

No. 13 Second, near Short Street,
jy22-6t PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES.—A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE closing their business offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cased Watches at cost. To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, regular peddlers, wishing to replenish their stock or to any one desiring a single or a thousand Watches, this presents a great opportunity. For circulars, prices and full particulars, address HENRY BLOOM, 116 Broadway, New York. jy14-1m

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."

J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,

Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. jy22-3m

SODA ASH—200 TONS.

CAUSTIC SODA—200 drums.
SAL SODA—25 tons.
BI CARB. SODA—500 kegs.

The above of choice English brands for sale by

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
jy15-2w NO. 38 WOOD STREET.

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin. From which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by

WM. BAGALEY
mh14-tf 12 Wood

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
3 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls

The Daily Commercial

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fierce hearts and armed hands
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the earth they fought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still:
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;
Men start not at the battle-cry:
O! be it never heard again.

Soon rested those who fought; but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year,
A wild and many-weaponed throng
Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet, nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot.
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not.

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The missing, sunstrike, bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell at last
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among its worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust,
When they who helped thee flee in fear,
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er the grave.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

An article in a Swedish paper contains a great deal of interesting matter concerning emigration from the continent in this century. From Germany, between 1820 and 1860, there departed for other lands 2,540,000, nearly all of whom went to America; Switzerland, between 1851 and 1862, lost 24,000 of her citizens, who went to transatlantic countries; in the forty years ending 1860, not less than 208,000 Frenchmen emigrated to countries on the other side of the Atlantic, besides 120,000 who emigrated to Algeria and Senegal. The North American States absorbed 17,000 emigrants from Italy and Spain. In the short period of three years not less than 27,000 Portuguese left their native land for Brazil, whereas not more than 2,000, at the outside, emigrated to America in the 40 years, including 1860. Of Belgians 80,000 went to the United States between 1851 and 1860. From 1851 to 1860 there left Holland 30,000. How many have quitted Sweden and Denmark there are no means of ascertaining, but in the former country 15,000 persons were supplied with passports between 1851 and 1860, while from Denmark, from 1820 to 1860, the number of emigrants did not exceed 6,000, the greater number of whom went to the Mormons.

Prince Lucien Murat is said to be occupied in writing a history of his gallant father. Certainly the career of the innkeeper's son, who began life by running away from the church to enlist in the army, and who fought his way "*per mare per terras*" to a throne—who distinguished himself in arms and in diplomacy, in Italy, Egypt, Turkey and Russia—who was every inch a soldier, and then every inch a king, and who was murdered at Pizzo as foully and in as dastardly a fashion as that in which a more disinterested hero was attempted to be "got rid of" within a few miles of the very spot, on the 28th of August, 1862, no doubt must be interesting if it is well done.

The geological world, says the Lond's *Mercury*, will be sorry to hear that the wonderful toad, which was found embedded in a block of magnesian limestone, at Hartlepool, and computed to be 6,000 years old, expired on Friday morning. It was found in April last, and had been in an aquarium at the Hartlepool Museum, and while there has attracted thousands of visitors. Death is attributed to the injuries which are supposed to have been inflicted by some visitors to the museum on Thursday, who were excursionists from Newcastle.

A curious incident in Paris high life, says the *Epoque*, is about to become the subject of a suit for divorce before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine. A young husband, belonging to one of the great families of France, in order to conceal his nightly absence from home, formed the idea of placing in his bed a figure with a wax head made to resemble him. The artifice succeeded for a time, but one night, the lady venturing to enter her husband's room and approach the bed, discovered the trick. Hence the suit for a judicial separation.

The Hungarian estates of Prince Esterhazy, which used to bring in about 1,800,000fl. a year, were placed under sequestration at the request of the Minister, Count Maurice Esterhazy, who is the "curator," or guardian of his Highness's entailed property. The liabilities of the Prince and his family are said to amount to about 24,000,000fl.

The change in the Italian method of viewing the externals of religion is curiously exemplified by a circumstance which is related by one of the Florentine correspondents of the *Indipendance*. It has long been the custom in Florence to stretch awnings from the first floor windows of various houses so as to cover the street and allow the procession of the *Corpus Domini* to pass without being incommoded by the heat. These awnings were a great expense and a great nuisance to the inhabitants, inasmuch as they seriously obstructed the free circulation of air for many days together. Accordingly strong representations were made to the municipality, and this year the awnings were prohibited. The clergy were, of course, extremely angry, and finding remonstrance with the syndicate perfectly unavailing, they applied to the king. "How long will the procession be in leaving?" asked his Majesty. "Nearly two hours," was the answer, "and during all that time, our canons, friars and brotherhoods will be exposed." The petitioner was not allowed to go any further. The King interrupted him by saying, with an air of *bonhomie*, "It was just such another at San Miniato and Solferino, rather hot; we were twelve hours in it, and I don't remember that anybody came to hold napkins over our heads." With this the King turned away and began to talk with the officers around him; but the story has got about and is repeated with great glee by all but the "*parti noire*."

It is anticipated that Prince Arthur will inaugurate the Welsh statue to his royal father, the Prince Consort. The statue is now in course of erection at Tenby, and is nearly completed. On the occasion of the inauguration, which will take place early in August, Her Majesty has desired Prince Arthur to represent her, and during his stay at Tenby, His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, and of the Mayor of Tenby, Mr. G. White.

The Russian Government has lately given up the working of its gold mines in the Ural Mountains, and has arranged for them to be worked by private enterprise. The results of this change have been very remarkable. The quantity of metal extracted has increased tenfold, large districts which had been abandoned as of worth the cost of working are now worked to a large profit. The adventurers have also made considerable gains by granting working rights to other persons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being composed in a liquid form, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so easily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the skin. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists. Manufactory and Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, New York.

A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

JEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts. sy19

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

2d door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. sib

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

from county and other grades. Cutting Leaf, fine and Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,

bl4-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,

Have opened, at wholesale in

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,

No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.

Stock can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. 2-1y

BURTIS & HARVEY'S DIAMOND

BAKING POWDER—Just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by

GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,

141 Water street.

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKEE & RICKETSON,

221 and 223 Liberty street.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

BENEFIT OF

MRS. JAMES DICKSON.

ON WEDNESDAY EVE., JULY 26.

Performances to consist of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

GRAND GREEK DANCE, BY PROF. DE LONG,

AND

DANCE BY LA PETITE LIZZIE.

To conclude with

THE LION BOY.

Admission ..... 50 cents.

☞ Front Seats reserved for Ladies.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. jy25-2t

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee ..... Wm. Henderson.
Manager ..... Duprez & Green.

ONE WEEK MORE.

And Positively the Last of the Season.

UNABATED SUCCESS NIGHTLY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24th, and continue every night during the week. Last appearance this week of the gigantic and famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS,

Introducing on this occasion three extraordinary new bills, including the following very comic and laughable pieces: Pompey Jones Jubilee, The Goddess of Liberty, Burlesque Opera of Romeo and Juliet, Lightning Express Train, Gilmore's Fifty pound Parrot, Excursion to Niagara Falls, Three Happy Contrabands, Burlesque Monster Concert, Pawn Broker's Shop, The Fireman's Song, The Guerrissime Servants, &c. &c.

TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS will take place in front of the Theatre, just before opening the doors. First ascension—Monday evening, July 24th. Second ascension—Thursday evening, July 27th. The management offers this attraction for the benefit of its extensive patronage.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$ 50
Family Circle	25
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 25

Concert commences at 8½ o'clock.

SAMUEL POND,
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE,
Advertising Agents. jy24-6t

GRAND PICNIC—

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865,

AT

Glenwood Grove,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

R. W. RAMSEY,

A WOUNDED SOLDIER OF THE 8TH P. R. V. C.

The public as well as the old members of his company and regiment are cordially invited to attend. As the arrangements have been placed in the hands of a competent committee, a pleasant time may be anticipated by those who attend.

Cars will leave the Connellsville Station as follows: Regular train, 7.00 A. M.; Regular train, 7.55 A.M.; Special train, 9.30 A. M.; Regular train, 11.00 A. M.; Special train, 1.00 P. M.; Return from the Grove, 7.00 P. M.

Music by ECKLES' BAND. jy19-td

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy28-1y

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and benedicial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLAREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING BRO., BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. ly-8aw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS FOR

MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
June 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 31st day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to parties making offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of the service in each, such classes only will be furnished as are required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedules of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be noted whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of the United States. The Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant, or not for the interest of the Government to accept.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. *No out will be considered that shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

Sureties to the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. An additional security, seventy per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, on certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the secretary of the navy.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 34, 35.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 34.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 26, 27, 28. jy4-thawlw

KEYSTONE BOLT & NUT WORKS

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office, No. 73 Water street. Factory, corner Main an Cherry street, Allegheny. jy2-1y

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

ANGLE and T IRON,

GUARD IRON,

COAL SCREEN IRON,

T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,

TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk,

BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS, MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.

Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago, Ills.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Solid Hub Car Wheels.

s8d7 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron; also, small T and Fist Rails, for coal and other mining purposes. Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets, my2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street, my27-dawtm PITTSBURGH.

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MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Redstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Door Bells, and Domestic Hardware generally. Jobbing in all kinds of light castings done promptly to order. Office No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

DUQUESNE WAGON AND FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, sleds, straw and fodder cutters and machines, four different patterns of horserakes. Also, steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the horserakes now taken in the United States. All made of best materials and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. my9-3y W. COLEMAN.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 141 Wood street.

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(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart)

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Doubling Rolls, and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns; Rolling Millgearings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolte's patent brought Cast Iron Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bored or flange; Rolls turned and all things done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

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(Successors to T. J. Craig)

Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. Just received, a large assortment of house furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Spirited Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Plantished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves. ap8

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WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

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Best Refined Tool Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Cs Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. Best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 83 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap6

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FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING,

Ground clay always on hand. H. B. COLLINS, No. 26 Wood street. Agent, New Brighton Beaver county, Pa oct7-1y

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COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN.

(Coal Cook Stoves,) the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRONSIDES,

(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of Wheelbarrows constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

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TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
ja30 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

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FIRE AND MARINE

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NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS

Tapestry Ingrain,

EXTRA SUPER AND FINE

CARPETS,

China and Cocoa Mattings,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT PRICES

Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

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JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices!

At 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

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IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS!

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

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If you want some fine linen, cotton or woolen

SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS. and SUSPENDERS

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FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

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KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United states and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

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No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. Reichenbach's limb has proved good movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensible. jel4-1y

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Manufacturer of

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Pure Rye Whisky,

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ma30-6m

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This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONGLIA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS, complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting, in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

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Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

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CLOSING SALE

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DRY GOODS

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jy21

NEW GOODS FOR JULY.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Have just opened a new stock of CHOICE GOODS, for the present season, to which they invite attention.

PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style.

FRENCH BUTTONS, new style, Garniture and Beaded Sets.

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Latest Novelties in LACE VEILS.

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PARASOLS and SUN SHADES.

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Plain and Striped SWISS and NANSOOK.

FINE FANS, in Pearl, Ivory, Sandal, &c.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

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And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
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All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

Jun6-tf

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His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

NEW BACON, SHOULDERS AND SIDES.

Prime Lard,
Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams,
Family Cured Canvassed Hams,
Plain Cured Canvassed Hams,
Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams,
Uncanvassed Family Cured Hams,
Sugar Cured Canvassed Dried Beef,
200 bbls prime Dried Apples,
100 bbls No. 1 Salt in store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
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AND MERCHANTS'

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M. W. WATSON,	R. H. BUSHNELL,
L. R. MEARDY,	JOHN WILSON
HENRY A. WEAVER.	my26-3m

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Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

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JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
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THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

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WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | JNO. D. BAILEY, V. P
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County 5s	71 00	.....
Pittsburgh 5s	70 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6s	74 00	.....
Eureka Insurance Co	49 50	.....
Allegheny & Manchester R. R.	9 50	.....
Connellsville Interest	.....	81 00
Citizens' National Bank	80 00	.....
City National Bank	103 50	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	51 00	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	68 00	.....
People's National Bank	103 50	.....
Acme Oil	.....	9 50
Columbia	.....	27
Cherry Run Central	.....	50
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	80	.....
Central Basin	.....	1 00
Eldorado	.....	90
Federal	.....	90
Merchants	.....	25
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	50
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia	.....	10 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	2 00
Ohio Valley	75	1 00
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	50
Ritchey	.....	50
Union Lubric	20	.....
Mingo Coal Company	.....	12 50
Monongahela Pioneer Oil	.....	40
Phoenix	.....	1 05
Maxburgh	.....	3 00

REPORT OF SALES.

20 shares Columbia 36 50
Gold in New York at 10-45 142

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—The list of offerings and askings at the Brokers Board has for several days past exhibited an increased desire to buy and a decreased disposition to sell, being a reversal of the feeling of a few weeks ago; then every body wanted to sell, and buyers were not about. We suppose that when buyers advance their figures a little more they will find sellers to meet them. But the money market is so easy that holders of any good stock are able to raise all the money they want without selling.

Oil stocks continue dull and unsaleable with a few exceptions. Columbia is not so much enquired for as last week, and is offered at $36 25 without finding takers to day.

—The United States company advanced to-day, in New York, to $72, sold down to $40 and up again to $41 92 upon rumors of a new well and an expected large dividend.

The extraordinary success of this company has stimulated and kept alive the Oil Stock business, and encouraged many companies to continue their efforts A few months since it had no better standing than the mass of oil stocks, and would at times sell at 25c.

—Such stocks as Cherry Run & Pittsburgh, Paxton, Cherry Run, and Pithole, and Central Basin, from their proximity to the United States, are occasionally sought for in the hope that they may be equally successful in their yields, and there is good reason why they should not, as the chances are equally good so far as appearances on the surface indicate.

—United States 5-20's declined in New York in consequence of the foreign demand having abated and anticipations of a return of lots which had been shipped on speculation. Our policy in regard to the admission of the Southern representatives in Congress is as yet too indefinite to warrant a full confidence by foreigners in our securities. If the southern representatives come back in their present frame of mind and in sufficient numbers to compose with their old associates—the democratic side of the House—a majority in Congress opposed to the administration, there may be questions raised in regard to the rebel debt, payment for slaves, damages, &c., &c., which may present the alternative of a heavy increase of the National debt or a defeat of appropriation bills. The only safe plan would appear to be to admit the negro vote in future elections of members of Congress and thus secure a representation from the South of a different character from that which would come under the existing state of things.

—The Supreme Court of the United States will as we gather from the annexed extract from a Boston paper be asked to decide this question and how to vote—"Mr. Edward Atkinson stated to a meeting of teachers of freedmen, which was held in Boston on Thursday, that some of the merchants of that city were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the Constitution authorizing the State to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. If it was a question with them whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire."

—The current expenses of the Government are still from one to two millions a day in excess of the receipts from internal revenue, and will long continue to be so unless there is a much more rapid disbandment of the army than has yet taken place. The Treasury, under these circumstances, will have to resort to an indefinite issue of certificates of indebtedness after the balance of twenty-five millions of the seven-thirty loan is taken up, or resort to the other alternative of calling upon the banks for loans in order to tide over the interval between now and the meeting of Congress, and then a host of fresh plans will be advanced. Whatever course of action the Treasury may decide upon, however, it will find that the better the people are kept informed of its resources and obligations the more satisfactory will be the state of the public credit.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 25, 1865. }

BUSINESS.—The demand for the leading articles are steadily improving, and prices for most descriptions have an upward tendency. The supply on hand is not large. This as a matter of course causes a better feeling among holders. The weather is warm during the day, but pleasant at the nights and mornings. Both rivers are in fine boating order, in fact, a ten foot stage of water during the latter part of July, is rather an unusual occurrence. Business on the landing was improving, and freights for the various points were offering more freely. The steamer Emma Graham came in from Zanesville with a good trip. She will return this day at four P. M. for all ports on the Muskingum. The Ida Rees was detained yesterday, but she will take an early departure to-day for Cincinnati, so be ready. The Hard Times from St. Louis had a good trip. She is announced for a return trip on Wednesday. The Amelia Poe is loading for Cincinnati; she will have dispatch. The Citizen after an absence of several months in Government employ, has again made her appearance at the landing. She is loading for Cairo and St. Louis, and will be among the first boats to depart. The J. S. Hall is due from Parkersburg, and will be found at the landing. She is announced for this day at 12 M. The Allegheny river was falling rapidly last evening, with about eight and a half feet by the marks. At the landing business was brisk. The shipments were large, and the receipts of oil heavy. Below will be found the sales since our last.

HAY.—The supply in the market was moderate, sales were of a limited description. At the wharf 15 loads were disposed of, 9 sold at $18, and 1 load brought $20. Bales was unchanged as regards prices or demand. From the rail the market was very active. Buyers on the credit line were taking hold in the present prices, however the sales were restricted. Sales from the depot, $17 50 per ton. Nothing doing in other descriptions.

GRAIN.—The market continues in a very unsettled state. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate at the present asking prices, for example, wheat. Our millers say the present asking prices are out of all proportion. They decline purchasing until the market becomes regulated. Five cars of Toledo Red Wheat were disposed of at $1 75. These are steep prices. Wagon lots would not command these figures.

CORN—The only transactions were from store, in a small way, viz: 100 bush ear, at 85c; 100 do shelled at 80c. A large lot would not command these prices. Oats—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Sales of 40 bushels from store at 70c; 100 do at 69c; 125 do at 67c. Barley and rye were dull and unchanged.

FLOUR.—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Buyers and sellers are somewhat apart in their views; this, however, is no new idea. Still we think prices are beginning to increase. Sufficient quantities have not yet arrived to have any effect on the market. Among the sales were the following: 50 bbls Star at $8 25; 75 do, spring wheat, at $8 50; 100 do, winter, at $8 87; 50 bbls do, choice, at $8 38. Country lots sold at a variety of prices. Low grades of flour were not wanted; prices were irregular.

FISH.—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The sales were limited: 20 bbls No. 3 Mackerel, new, at $15; 30 half-barrels do at $8 10. Other descriptions were inactive.

BACON.—The market yesterday was firm, with a liberal demand. Holders have further advanced their figures one-half cent per pound. This put a check on the sales; buyers want a little time to consider. The market closed at the following prices, viz: Shoulders, 9c lbs at 17½@18c; Hams, sugar cured, 18½@19c; 1,000 lbs plain hams, 24½@25c; canvassed hams, 25@26c. Sugar cured do 26@27c. Country quite dull.

DRIED BEEF.—Market steady, with a good local demand at 25c—an advance.

LARD.—Steady with small sales at 22½@22¾c.

LARD OIL.—Prices have advanced. Sales No. 1 at $1 80; No. 2 at $1 65 ₱ gallon.

WHISKY.—The market was steady with sales of 20 bbls City Rectified at $2 10 ₱ gallon.

CHEESE.—The market yesterday undergone no change. We note sales of 26 boxes Hamburg at 17½@18c; 44 boxes W. R. in lots at 15½@16c.

LEAD.—Sales of 50 Pigs Galena at 9½c—an advance.

PICKLES.—The market was steady with sales of 3 tons —a prime article—at 35c.

EGGS.—The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales 10 bbls and 7 boxes at 20½@21c.

BUTTER.—Prices have undergone no change. The receipts about supply the wants of the home trade. Sales of 10 packages Packed at 16@17; 4 packages Roll at 20c.

New York Iron Market.

July 22.—Iron—Scotch Pig is steady, with sales of 200 tons Glengarnock at $42, ex ship; and small lots of the various brands, from yard, $50@55, each. American continues in small supply, and with an active demand the market is firmer and higher; about 1,000 tons No. 1 sold at $58@57, and do do $8—and we know of none now to be had for less. All the No. 1 Pig offering is now taken up—the furnaces on the Lehigh, we understand, have sold six and eight weeks ahead. In Forge, also, several large sales have been made, and the market for American Iron generally is active. 200 tons English Rails sold at $57 gold. The manufacturers demand higher prices, and Jobbers are careful about selling much at the reduction noticed in our last, though our quotations are still the ruling rates, for lots as wanted from store. By auction, 800 tons railroad sold at $48 cash.

Nails—Cut nuny be quoted 4½@5 cents; Clinch, 6½@6¾; Forged Horse, 30 for 4; Copper, 50; Yellow Metal 30; and Zinc, 20, cash. Cut are not plenty, and the demand is fair.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

July 20.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There has been a noticeable activity in the boot and shoe trade the past week, and the anticipations of previous sales are being realized. Buyers who are here from the West and South are apparently satisfied that there is no prospect for a decline in prices, and are buying their assortments with as much despatch as possible. Their purchases by rail and sea the past week show a good improvement, being more than double those of last month. From the appearances of our streets and warerooms, and the different branches of the trade, houses devoted to the different lines before the war, are as crowded of the lively times before the war.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 25, 1865. }

BUSINESS in the oil way was only moderately active, buyers generally were asking a concession larger than holders were inclined to submit to; besides the present rise in our rivers have brought a large supply to the market; yesterday's exceeded seven thousand barrels. A portion of this, however, had previously been disposed of; still we have a fair supply on hand. On the Allegheny landing business was brisk; freights both ways were plenty. The steamers Echo No. 2, Leclaire No. 2, and Petrolia No. 2, left with good trips, and a large number of passengers. The little Advance will cut loose that day. Dispatches from Oil City, says the river at this point is falling rapidly, with three and a half feet water. Steamboating to that point will soon come to an end. There will be lively times as long as that lasts. Towboats were in demand, and quite a fleet have taken their departure, towing up coal and empty oil barrels. Prices at Oil City were not so firm, although no decline had been established, and at the close prices favored buyers. In our market prices were not so firm. The principal inquiry was for bulk oil, and a number of parcels were disposed of. The ruling figure for fair grades were 20½@21c, packages returned. Some dealers were holding back, not being disposed to pay these prices. Refined Oils were in fair demand, and a number of parcels were disposed of. Some heavy lots of favored brands were sold for August delivery, but we could not learn the figures. The sales that came under our notice was as follows:

CRUDE.—The market closed weak. The receipts are increasing. Sales 300 bbls, bulk, 21c; 700 bbls, do, 21c; 150 bbls 21c, packages returned; 221 bbls do, 21c, same conditions; 500 bbls do 21c, bbls exchanged; 400 bbls do same terms. Sales 20 bbls heavy oil 29c; packages returned. This oil was 35 gravity. This would be equal to 29c, packages included.

REFINED OIL.—Prices were a shade lower. We note sales 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, 51½c. Sales 500 bbls bonded on spot, 46c; 300 do same figures; sale 2,000 bbls brilliant for August delivery. The terms were withheld. Free oil was held at 61@66c, as per quality. Sales were made for October delivery in Philadelphia at 54½@55c.

BENZOLE.—Sales of 80 barrels Brilliant Free at 42c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Woolridge & Co.	1,000	Fisher Bro.	2,501
J. Wilkins	657	A. L. Linton	149
Ardesco Oil Co.	318	Standard Oil Co.	500
Vandergrift	23	Cook & Horner	142
W. Logan	277	J. Benn	241
J. F. Strickler	198	R. Danver	90
J. Wade	205	Duncan, Dunlap & Co	80
J. Baxter	145		
Total			7,161

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

I. Gracie & Co., 168 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Ardesco Oil Company, 104 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

A. K. Barbour, 100 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

F. Welsenberger, 159 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Brother, 219 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 336 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Boston Petroleum Market.

July 22.—The market has been dull, so far as the demand for home use is concerned, and with increased receipts in all the principle Eastern markets, prices of both crude and refined have taken a shade lower range. The decline is relatively greatest in the crude article, which furnishes an item of encouragement for refiners to resume operations.

There is a fair seasonable demand for export, principally at New York and Philadelphia, stimulated by the reduced rate and increased margin. This has a tendency to keep stocks within bounds and prevent any material decline in refined oil. This shipping demand must increase as the season advances, and will soon be reinforced, also, by large operations for home consumption. The trade generally believe, from exaggerated reports of the increased production, that prices will yet be materially reduced, and hence are inclined to hold off as long as possible. This they can easily do at the present time, when the wants of consumers are so very limited. It is always the low-water mark both of trade and quotations at this season, and if prices do not fall off in the interior at this dull period, they may reasonably be expected to rule considerably higher during the balance of the year. It is true that new wells are nearly being struck, owning to the energy, activity and capital which are now concentrated in the oil region. But this whole matter seems to be simply a "robbing Peter-to-pay-Paul" compensation; old wells die out as new ones spring into life, and the gains from successful strikes do not in the aggregate much more than cover the shrinkages, which, though constantly going on, are not known or announced to the general public. The highest estimate of the present product of the Pennsylvania wells is 6,500 bbls per diem, and many habitues of that region place it much below this figure.

It is a significant fact, that while the receipt of a few thousand extra barrels tends to depress the Eastern market, at Pittsburgh, which is the nearest market to the oil regions, and where the bulk of the product is held, the market continues very firm, and prices have rather an upward tendency. At the wells the average price is $8 per bbl, with a fair business doing through all the channels of outward transport. A plank road is now in process of construction from Pithole Creek to Titusville, a distance of some twelve miles, which, when completed, will connect the first by the first of September, will greatly facilitate the forwarding process, as well as enhance the value of the new well at the former point.

We quote crude oil in better supply and lower at 56@ 60c; refined in bond in fair demand at 65@66c, packages extra; and do, duty paid, is a shade easier and in moderate demand at 76@78c for Western and Boston, including packages. Naphtha is dull at 50@52c per gallon, as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at 35@37½ ₱ barrel.—*Bulletin.*

New York Petroleum Market.

July 22.—Petroleum—Crude has been in fair demand, but receivers have been compelled to accept lower rates to effect sales—the transactions are 2,000 bbls on the spot at 22@23½ cents, including small lots low gravity, for refining at 53@53½, and 1,500 bbls at 32 degrees and shaky, and 42½ c. b. f. o. b., free of all expense—dull and nominal at about 32 cents; 25,000 do, for August, 25; B. O., 4,000 do, for September, 28; S. O., and 500 do, in casks, 15th to 30th September, 30; S. O. Lower rates have been accepted for refined in bond, and the demand is light. 50,000 bbls, chiefly 44 gravity, at 64½ cents for Straw to White; 1,000 bbls, chiefly 42 gravity, at 62½ cents for Light Straw to White; 2,000 bbls, chiefly 40 gravity, at 60½ cents for Straw, chiefly Straw to White; 1,000 bbls, prime White, intermediate gravity, at 72½ cents; 1,000 bbls, do, for July, 68½ cents; 1,000 bbls for August, 53 B. O.; 2,000 do, for September, 50@55 B. O.; 50 do, 58 S. O.; and 1,000 White in Philadelphia, 66 f. o. b. Free is very dull, and we have only to report sales of 600 bbls at 67 for Straw, 70@71 for Light Straw, and 72½@73 for Straw and White; and 5,000 gallons in tin, 61 cash. Naptha is very quiet. Received at New York since 1st January—

	1865.	1864.
Crude	bbls 285,028	.....
Exported same time—	1865.	1864.
From New York	gallons 4,518,571	9,722,982
Other ports	1,343,777	5,466,439
Total	gallons 5,862,348	14,471,721
Same time, 1865	gallons 18,782,336	.....

—*Shipping List.*

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 24.

STOCKS.

The stock market shows considerable strength, but with general inactivity. There is no speculative movement of importance, and prices appear to be supported by their inherent strength, the Bears generally deeming it too late now to make any assault on the market. There were considerable purchasers of Erie, but operations were light. On the balance of the list, Governments show complete recovery from the depression of last week. The amount then thrown upon the market by the Bears, and well pitched into the hands of strong holders, and are firm at higher to-day. State bonds are quiet and firm. Railway mortgages and bank shares steady, but very little done. Miscellaneous shares were most active and higher. Stocks quiet and without material change.

BREADSTUFFS.

Is rather stronger. The Bulls are using every possible effort to put up the premium to a rate that will enable them to sell their Fall contracts in connection with profit. It is understood that 1,450,000 bushels will satisfy them, when, however, the operations are very light, and the Bears are deferring operations until they discover symptoms of a breakdown among the Bears.

MONEY

Is very easy to-day, and the supply is largely in excess of the wants of brokers.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

More active and firmer for Pool. United States rose to to $33, and Western to 225. All Pithole companies showed a marked advance owing to the increased production of wells on that creek. Buchanan farm, 90; Excelsior 210; Cherry Run, 34; United States 33; Southern, 105; Pithole Creek, 119; Chenango, 125; Webster 213; Oceanic 188; Berkman, 100.

PETROLEUM.

Dull and prices nominal, at 34@35½c for crude; 59@61 cents for refined in bond, and 76c for free.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 24—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm; Western at $7 10. Wheat 2c better on winter and 2@4c better on spring; $1 35@1 42 for Chicago spring, $1 36@1 38 for Racine spring, $1 43@1 52 for Milwaukee Club, $1 42@1 45 for Amber Milwaukie, $1 70@1 78 for winter red western, $1 36 for damaged do, $1 85@1 88 for Amber Michigan. Rye firm at 96c. Barley and barley malt quiet. Corn opened heavy and lower, closing rather better; 92@93c for mixed western, 88@94c for sound mixed western, 95@96c for mixed western, and 86c for western yellow. Oats opened heavy and closed firmer at 60@62c. Pork opened dull and closed firmer. Sugar and molasses quiet. Cuba Muscovado 10½@12c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy and lower, at $31 12½@31 50. New Mess closing at $31 12½ cash; $27 50@28 00 cash for 1863-4; do, $23 50@24 00 for prime. Also 1,000 bbls Mess 26c, sellers option, at $29 50. Beef unsettled and more active; $8 50@9 00 for plain mess and $10@14 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats very firm; 16@17c for shoulders, and 24½@25c for hams. Bacon dull. Lard firm at 18½@22½c. Butter in moderate demand; 18@27c for Ohio and 26@ 28c for State. Cheese dull at 9@15c for common to prime.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 24—Money easy at 6 per cent on call. Loans—Sterling exchange steady at 108½@109. Gold a trifle higher, opening at 142, declining to 142¾, and again advancing to 143—closing at 143@143½. Government stocks a shade firmer.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$222,960,993	Increase $98,223
Specie	20,382,905	Decrease 67,538
Circulation	8,589,764	Increase 338,824
Deposits	193,790,099	Decrease 5,630,193
Legal Tenders	32,750,229	Decrease 729,841

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 24—Stocks heavy, Erie excepted; Gold, 142½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Rock Island, 106½; Northwestern, 37; Erie, 86½; Reading, 103½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 68¾; Michigan Southern, 64; Cumberland, 41½; Atlantic Steamship, 183½; California 7's, 114½; Missouri 6's, 72½; one year certificates, 99¾; 5-20 coupons, 104½.

EVENING BOARD.

The following were the quotations at Gallagher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 142; stocks—Erie, 85; Michigan Southern, 63½; Pittsburg, 97½; Northwestern preferred, 90; Canton, 39; Cumberland, 32; Quicksilver, 56. Market steady.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gold opened at 142¾, and sold up to 143; closing strong.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Petroleum quiet. Crude 32; refined in bond 51; refined free, is dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Petroleum dull; crude 32@33c; refined in bond, 58@59c; free, 76@77c. Flour quiet—sales unimportant. Wheat firm; white and yellow 7c red, $1 80@1 85; choice Delaware $1 90; white, $2 10@2 20. Rye, $1 19. Corn quiet; yellow, 90c, white 88c. Oats dull, at 68c. Whisky dull, at $2 16.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Flour steady, with a light demand. Wheat 5c better, and demand good. Sales of No. 1 Chicago at $1 39. Corn—Sales at 72@72½c. Oats 72c on the spot and to arrive. Barley nominal. Rye held at 90c. Whisky $2 06. Canal freights to New York—Wheat 14½c, corn 12½c, oats 8c. Imports for the past forty-eight hours—21,210 bbls flour, 26,615 bus wheat, 12,223 bus corn, 16,425 oats. Canal exports—7,601 bbls flour, 75,675 bus wheat, 208,864 bus corn, 16,000 bus oats.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 24.—Flour steady, with good demand; sales 1,200 bbls at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 25 for red winter, $8 25 for white, $9 50@9 75 for Double X. Wheat firm; sales No. 1 Milwaukie Club at $1 30. Corn very scarce; No. 1 offering. Other grains nominal. Canal freights firm; flour, 39c@40c to New York; wheat, 14c to New York. Lake imports—5,000 bush wheat, 5,000 bush corn, 7,500 bush peas. Canal exports—2,000 bbls flour, 36,000 bush wheat, 5,000 bush corn. Shipped by railroad—428 bbls flour.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 24.—Wheat advanced 2 @4c; sales of white Michigan at $1 81; amber Michigan, $1 72; red Wabash, $1 75. Corn scarce, firm and 2c higher at 68c. Oats, 43c. Receipts for the past week—29,000 bush wheat; 9,000 bush corn; 6,000 bush oats. Shipments—87,000 bush wheat; 22,000 bush corn; 12,000 bush oats.

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, July 22.—Iron.—The market for foreign Pig is steady with a moderate demand. The domestic articles is in reduced stock, and a shade firmer, being wanted for consuming purposes. The reduced price of coal, however, is starting up furnaces in the Pennsylvania mining region, and the supply will soon be ample.

We note sales of Scotch No. 1 Gartsherrie and other brands, at $44@45 ₱ ton, cash. Charcoal Pig is in moderate demand for special manufacturing purposes, at $56@75 ₱ ton, cash. English Bar is dull, but prices remain the same as last quoted. Sales of lots from store at $95@100 ₱ ton, for common, and $105@110 for refined. American do. is mainly for use. The reduced price of coal, however, is starting up furnaces in the Pennsylvania mining region, and the supply will soon be ample.

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